



GLSL for Vulkan



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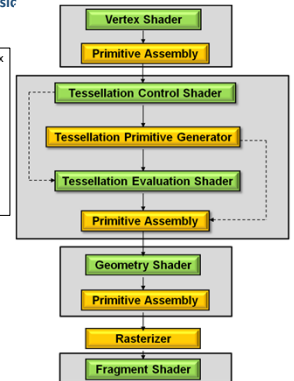
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VulkanGLSL.pptx
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The Shaders' View of the Basic Computer Graphics Pipeline

- In general, you want to have a vertex and fragment shader as a minimum.
- A missing stage is OK. The output from one stage becomes the input of the next stage that is there.
- The last stage before the fragment shader feeds its output variables into the **rasterizer**. The interpolated values then go to the fragment shaders.



= Fixed Function

= Programmable

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Vulkan Shader Stages

Shader stages

```

typedef enum VkPipelineStageFlagBits {
    VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_TOP_OF_PIPE_BIT = 0x00000001,
    VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_DRAW_INDIRECT_BIT = 0x00000002,
    VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_VERTEX_INPUT_BIT = 0x00000004,
    VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_VERTEX_SHADER_BIT = 0x00000008,
    VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_TESSELLATION_CONTROL_SHADER_BIT = 0x00000010,
    VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_TESSELLATION_EVALUATION_SHADER_BIT = 0x00000020,
    VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_GEOMETRY_SHADER_BIT = 0x00000040,
    VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_FRAGMENT_SHADER_BIT = 0x00000080,
    VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_EARLY_FRAGMENT_TESTS_BIT = 0x00000100,
    VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_LATE_FRAGMENT_TESTS_BIT = 0x00000200,
    VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_OUTPUT_BIT = 0x00000400,
    VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_COMPUTE_SHADER_BIT = 0x00000800,
    VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_TRANSFER_BIT = 0x00001000,
    VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_BOTTOM_OF_PIPE_BIT = 0x00002000,
    VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_HOST_BIT = 0x00004000,
    VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_ALL_GRAPHICS_BIT = 0x00008000,
    VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_ALL_COMMANDS_BIT = 0x00010000,
} VkPipelineStageFlagBits;
    
```

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How Vulkan GLSL Differs from OpenGL GLSL

Detecting that a GLSL Shader is being used with Vulkan/SPIR-V:

```
#define VULKAN 100
```

Vulkan Vertex and Instance indices:

```
gl_VertexIndex
gl_InstanceIndex
```

OpenGL uses:

```
gl_VertexID
gl_InstanceID
```

• Both are 0-based

gl_FragColor:

- In OpenGL, gl_FragColor broadcasts to all color attachments
- In Vulkan, it just broadcasts to color attachment location #0
- Best idea: don't use it at all -- explicitly declare out variables to have specific location numbers

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How Vulkan GLSL Differs from OpenGL GLSL

Shader combinations of separate texture data and samplers:

```
uniform sampler s;
uniform texture2D t;
vec4 rgba = texture( sampler2D( t, s ), vST );
```

Descriptor Sets:

```
layout( set=0, binding=0 ) ... ;
```

Push Constants:

```
layout( push_constant ) ... ;
```

Specialization Constants:

```
layout( constant_id = 3 ) const int N = 5;
```

- Only for scalars, but a vector's components can be constructed from specialization constants

Specialization Constants for Compute Shaders:

```
layout( local_size_x_id = 8, local_size_y_id = 16 );
```

- This sets gl_WorkGroupSize.x and gl_WorkGroupSize.y
- gl_WorkGroupSize.z is set as a constant

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Vulkan: Shaders' use of Layouts for Uniform Variables

```

// non-sampler variables must be in a uniform block:
layout( std140, set = 0, binding = 0 ) uniform matBuf
{
    mat4 uModelMatrix;
    mat4 uViewMatrix;
    mat4 uProjectionMatrix;
    mat3 uNormalMatrix;
} Matrices;

// non-sampler variables must be in a uniform block:
layout( std140, set = 1, binding = 0 ) uniform lightBuf
{
    vec4 uLightPos;
} Light;

layout( set = 2, binding = 0 ) uniform sampler2D uTexUnit;
    
```

All non-sampler uniform variables must be in block buffers

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Vulkan Shader Compiling

- You half-compile your shaders with an external compiler
- Your shaders get turned into an intermediate form known as SPIR-V, which stands for **Standard Portable Intermediate Representation**.
- SPIR-V gets turned into fully-compiled code at runtime, when the pipeline structure is finally created
- The SPIR-V spec has been public for a few years –new shader languages are surely being developed
- OpenGL and OpenCL have now adopted SPIR-V as well

Advantages:

- Software vendors don't need to ship their shader source
- Syntax errors appear during the SPIR-V step, not during runtime
- Software can launch faster because half of the compilation has already taken place
- This guarantees a common front-end syntax
- This allows for other language front-ends

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SPIR-V: Standard Portable Intermediate Representation for Vulkan

glslangValidator shaderFile -V [-H] [-I<dir>] [-S <stage>] -o shaderBinaryFile.spv

Shaderfile extensions:

.vert	Vertex
.tesc	Tessellation Control
.tese	Tessellation Evaluation
.geom	Geometry
.frag	Fragment
.comp	Compute

(Can be overridden by the -S option)

-V Compile for Vulkan
 -G Compile for OpenGL
 -I Directory(ies) to look in for #includes
 -S Specify stage rather than get it from shaderfile extension
 -c Print out the maximum sizes of various properties

Windows: glslangValidator.exe
 Linux: glslangValidator

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You Can Run the SPIR-V Compiler on Windows from a Bash Shell

This is only available within 64-bit Windows 10.

- Click on the Microsoft Start icon
- Type the word `bash`

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You Can Run the SPIR-V Compiler on Windows from a Bash Shell

This is only available within 64-bit Windows 10.

Pick one:

- Git Bash Desktop app
 - Can get to your personal folders
 - Does not have make
- Bash on Ubuntu on Windows Desktop app
 - Can get to your personal folders
 - Does have make

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Running glslangValidator.exe

```

MINGW64~/Vulkan/Sample2017
ONID+hjbd@poolh MINGW64 /y/Vulkan/Sample2017
$ 185
glslangValidator.exe -V sample-vert.vert -o sample-vert.spv
sample-vert.vert
ONID+hjbd@poolh MINGW64 /y/Vulkan/Sample2017
$ 186
glslangValidator.exe -V sample-frag.Frag -o sample-frag.spv
sample-frag.Frag
ONID+hjbd@poolh MINGW64 /y/Vulkan/Sample2017
$
    
```

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Running glslangValidator.exe

glslangValidator.exe -V sample-vert.vert -o sample-vert.spv

Compile for Vulkan ("G" is compile for OpenGL)

The input file. The compiler determines the shader type by the file extension:

.vert	Vertex shader
.tccs	Tessellation Control Shader
.tese	Tessellation Evaluation Shader
.geom	Geometry shader
.frag	Fragment shader
.comp	Compute shader

Specify the output file

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How do you know if SPIR-V compiled successfully?

Same as C/C++ -- the compiler gives you no nasty messages.

Also, if you care, legal .spv files have a magic number of **0x07230203**

So, if you do an **od -x** on the .spv file, the magic number looks like this:

```
0203 0723 . . .
```




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Reading a SPIR-V File into a Vulkan Shader Module

```
#define SPIRV_MAGIC 0x07230203
...
VkResult
Init12SpirvShader( std::string filename, VkShaderModule * pShaderModule )
{
    FILE *fp;
    (void) fopen_s( &fp, filename.c_str(), "rb" );
    if( fp == NULL )
    {
        fprintf( FpDebug, "Cannot open shader file %s\n", filename.c_str( ) );
        return VK_SHOULD_EXIT;
    }
    uint32_t magic;
    fread( &magic, 4, 1, fp );
    if( magic != SPIRV_MAGIC )
    {
        fprintf( FpDebug, "Magic number for spir-v file is 0x%08x -- should be 0x%08x\n",
                filename.c_str( ), magic, SPIRV_MAGIC );
        return VK_SHOULD_EXIT;
    }
    fseek( fp, 0L, SEEK_END );
    int size = ftell( fp );
    rewind( fp );
    unsigned char *code = new unsigned char [size];
    fread( code, size, 1, fp );
    fclose( fp );
}
```




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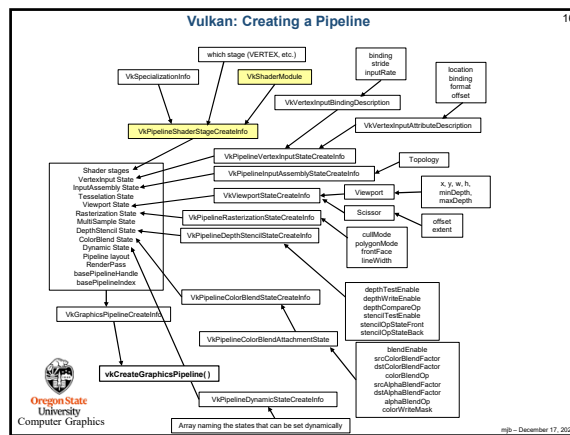
Reading a SPIR-V File into a Shader Module

```
VkShaderModule ShaderModuleVertex;
...
VkShaderModuleCreateInfo vsmci;
vsmci.sType = VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SHADER_MODULE_CREATE_INFO;
vsmci.pNext = nullptr;
vsmci.flags = 0;
vsmci.codeSize = size;
vsmci.pCode = (uint32_t *)code;
VkResult result = vkCreateShaderModule( LogicalDevice, &vsmci, PALLOCATOR_OUT & ShaderModuleVertex );
fprintf( FpDebug, "Shader Module %s' successfully loaded\n", filename.c_str( ) );
delete [ ] code;
return result;
}
```



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You can also take a look at SPIR-V Assembly

```
glslangValidator.exe -V -H sample-vert.vert -o sample-vert.spv
```

This prints out the SPIR-V "assembly" to standard output. Other than nerd interest, there is no graphics-programming reason to look at this. ©



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For example, if this is your Shader Source

```
#version 400
#extension GL_ARB_separate_shader_objects : enable
#extension GL_ARB_shading_language_420pack : enable
layout( std140, set = 0, binding = 0 ) uniform mat4x4
{
    mat4 uModelMatrix;
    mat4 uViewMatrix;
    mat4 uProjectionMatrix;
    mat3 uNormalMatrix;
} Matrices;


// non-opaque must be in a uniform block:
layout( std140, set = 1, binding = 0 ) uniform ighLightBuf
{
    vec4 uLightPos;
}; Light;

layout( location = 0 ) in vec3 aVertex;
layout( location = 1 ) in vec4 aNormal;
layout( location = 2 ) in vec3 aColor;
layout( location = 3 ) in vec2 aTexCoord;

layout( location = 0 ) out vec3 vNormal;
layout( location = 1 ) out vec3 vColor;
layout( location = 2 ) out vec2 vTexCoord;

void
main()
{
    mat4 PVM = Matrices.uProjectionMatrix * Matrices.uViewMatrix * Matrices.uModelMatrix;
    gl_Position = PVM * vec4( aVertex, 1. );

    vNormal = Matrices.uNormalMatrix * aNormal;
    vColor = aColor;
    vTexCoord = aTexCoord;
}
```



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